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(c) whether it is a fact that they also requested the Superintendent in the said petition that proper enquiries may be made in their presence on reports preferred against them at their back and the charges against them may be proved, before they are punished; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, whether the Superintendent complied with their request; and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Superintendent, Government Press, posted a notice in all sections of the Press on 24th June 1922 summarizing the rules governing the grant of leave. One such rule was to the effect that if a public servant desires to prove for any official purpose that he has been under the professional treatment of any medical practitioner, he shall obtain from such practitioner an admission and a discharge certificate showing commencement and termination of treatment.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) The Superintendent, Government Press, in his written reply to the petition, did not detail at length the procedure to be followed in the circumstances stated; but he supplemented his written reply in a personal discussion with several of the petitioners and has heard nothing further from them in the matter.

(c) Yes.

(d) The statutory rules require that in disciplinary cases against Government servants proper enquiries should be made in their presence and that the charges should be proved before they are punished. They have a right of appeal if the procedure is not complied with or if for any other reason they consider that they have not been rightly punished, and this the Superintendent, in his written reply, pointed out to the petitioners.

## Police

*Gaming houses at the People's Park.*

*331 Q.—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Christmas week of every year the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, keeps a large number of common gaming houses at the People's Park;

(b) whether the Commissioner of Police permitted these gaming houses;

(c) if so, under what section of the Madras City Police Act; and

(d) if not, why the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, has not been prosecuted under section 45 of the City Police Act?

A.—(a) No, the only games permitted by the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, in Christmas week in the People's Park were games of skill.

(b) Gaming houses were not permitted by the Commissioner of Police.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

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Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to explain what he means by 'games of skill,' in clause (*a*) of the answer ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " I suppose it means playing of cards and such other things. I have no practical experience of these things."

*Creation and permanent retention of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway and C.I.D.*

*332 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the reasons which necessitated the creation and permanent retention of the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway and C.I.D. ?

*A.*—On the recommendation of the Police Commission the Criminal Intelligence Department was brought into existence in this Presidency in 1906. It was placed in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police to whom the railway police districts of Trichinopoly and Madras and the Finger Print Bureau were entrusted. With a view to economy, the post of one Range Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished in 1924 and a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., was given charge of the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The C.I.D. was thus in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General who held, in addition, charge of the two railway and three ordinary districts—three widely different duties. This arrangement was found unsatisfactory. The combination of C.I.D. work with ordinary administration resulted in one or the other receiving unequal attention from the Deputy Inspector-General.

The Madras Government therefore decided, with effect from 1st May 1929,—

(i) to relieve the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., of all concern with C.I.D., and to designate him as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range and Railways, with charge of the following districts :—
Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore, Madras Railway Police and Trichinopoly Railway Police ;

(ii) to place the C.I.D. comprising the Crime and Special Branches under the control of the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a District Superintendent of Police for each branch.

2. The above changes necessitated the creation of the post of District Superintendent of Police for the Crime Branch. When the Government of India were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the creation of this post, they stated that they could hardly regard the proposal to consign the Crime and Special Branches to Superintendents of Police under the nominal control of the Inspector-General of Police as a step in the right direction. Difference in cost between the post of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and that of a District Superintendent